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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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news dealers.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

CARRIER PIGEONS

Some Interesting Information Con-
cerning Them.

THEIR VALUE IN TIME OF WAR

Where They are Used On-
ly for Sporting Purposes.

Taught to Fly in Either Direction.
How They Make Their Start
When Freed.

The Popular Science Monthly has the
following interesting account of the
"Evolution of the Carrier Pigeons," by
M. G. Renaud:

"Messenger pigeons are certainly of
great service in time of war as means
of communication between different
parts of the army and the country
when the telegraph lines have been
broken. But this does not account for
the great extension which has taken
place in the last few years in pigeon
training. Belgium, for example, has
as many pigeons as all other European
countries put together. But in selecting
and training the best varieties of
pigeons, the Belgians have not been
actuated solely by consideration of na-
tional defense. Their interest in their
favorite sport is largely determined by
the excitement of gaming, and their
Sunday pigeon matches are occasions
of much betting. Very few persons
think now of utilizing pigeons for pur-
poses of daily life. They have the tele-
phone, telegraph and mail. Why should
they go back to so primitive a method
of correspondence? Hence an excuse
is devised for relegating the pigeon to
the category of luxuries. We hope to
show that it is something more im-
portant. We believe that relations of
every kind would gain much in con-
venience if the pigeon was employed
concurrently with the most improved
means of correspondence. This useful
messenger might, in many cases, sup-
plement, or even take the place, of the
post and telegraph. The most elaborate
system of telegraph lines can only
serve places of a certain degree of im-
portance, and they are not built to
effect connections, the use of which is
not constant or profitable enough to
justify the expenses of constructing
and maintaining them."

"Most valuable use has been made of
carrier pigeons in the past. The an-
cient civilized empires of Asia included
many perhaps relatively well settled
regions infested by robbers and ex-
tensive deserts, through which well-
armed caravans passed, but inconven-
iently, and where the most secure
means of communication was by means
of these birds. The Greeks borrowed
the use of pigeons from these nations,
and an Eginetan athlete sent home the
news of his victory at Olympia by
means of one of them. The Romans
had a system of optical telegraphy,
and supplemented it by pigeons. The
use of this aerial post became more and
more general toward the end of the
empire.

"The birds that stock our pigeon
houses are of the Belgian breed, which
has been developed by centuries of se-
lection from the rock pigeon. This
breed differs much from its wild an-
cestors in habits and instincts. The
carrier pigeon is not quite so large as
the ring pigeon, but has a more ex-
pressive head, more elegant form and
more brilliant and varied plumage. The
training of the young pigeons begins
when they are three or four months old.
They are let loose at gradually
increasing distances all in one
direction from the pigeon houses. At
six months of age one should be able to
return from a distance of 200 miles
at a speed of 50 miles an hour. At
the end of the second year it should
be able to come back from distances
of more than 300 miles, and of the
third year from 600 miles. Pigeons re-
turn more rapidly from places lying in
the direction from which they have
been trained.

"Training in one direction has some
advantages and several disadvantages
in practice; but as the trainer of today
is not seeking useful results, but sim-
ply to beat in the races, he adopts the
method best adapted to his purpose.
As the races at the same city always
take place over the same course, why
take the trouble to give the birds a
various training? Under the stimulus
of the races, and through the training
for them, a great improvement has
been effected in the quality and pow-
ers of pigeons.

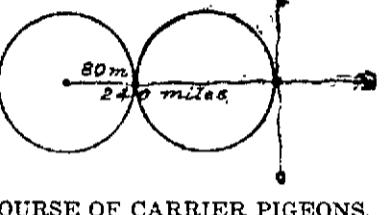
"Two interesting questions present
themselves concerning the length of
time during which the pigeon can re-
flect the place of his home and the
distance from which he is able to find
his way back to it. Some birds have
found their way home after five years'
absence; and it is generally understood
that good birds can be depended upon
for six months. Pigeons have returned
from Vienna and from Rome to Brus-
sels, and others, sold to be carried
away to America, have made their way
back to their original owner in Bel-
gium.

"When pigeons were to be sent back
and forth, it has been usual to keep

two sets, with their respective homes
at either end of the course; and when
they have reached their home, to carry
them back to the places from which
they were dispatched. An ingenious
process has been devised to overcome
this difficulty and to cause the birds to
fly with equal certainty in both direc-
tions. Pigeons, for example, whose
home is in Paris are confined for sev-
eral days at St. Denis and fed there
at a stated hour every day with some
favorite food which is not given them
at their real home. They become, in
the course of time familiar with their
new home and its choice dishes. When
set at liberty, they start off for Paris
at once, without forgetting the good
things they enjoyed at St. Denis. When
they are to be sent back, they are made
to fast a little while, and are then let
loose at about feeding time at St.
Denis. They go thither, and, when
they have their own way, time their
going so as to be there at the exact
moment of feeding. Birds have thus
been taught to fly back and forth reg-
ularly between places 30 miles apart.

"When a carrier pigeon is set at liberty
at a distance from its home, it rises
in the air, describing a spiral
higher and still higher, then takes a
start. In about a quarter of an hour it
will be seen again directly above the
point at which it was freed. It starts
thence anew, and makes the right di-
rection without hesitation. Compare
this quickness of decision with the
embarrassment experienced in a
strange region by an intelligent man
who has read up about the country and
is fortified with all the knowledge con-
cerning it that science can give him."

Regarding the course taken by carriers,
Mr. Marsden, the Commissioner of
Agriculture, states that birds, after
describing a spiral and rising to a great
height, often go as far as 80 miles in the
wrong direction and then come back
to the point where they were freed and
start again in another direction. If
this proves to be the right one their
home flight is rapid.



COURSE OF CARRIER PIGEONS.

To illustrate this Mr. Marsden furnishes the above. Home is represented by the dot in the left-hand circle. The bird is freed at the point on the outer edge of the right-hand circle.

Before reaching home, which is 240 miles away, it will try each of the four points of the compass until it gets to the point where they were freed and start again in another direction. If this proves to be the right one their home flight is rapid.

C. S. DESKY leaves this morning for Hilo on important business, so far as the second city is connected. He goes for the purpose of having surveyed and opening up the Puueo tract on the edge of Hilo town. This plot has an extensive acreage and has been up to now incorporated in the land of the Hilo Sugar Company. The cane upon it is being removed as rapidly as possible, and the property will be turned over on March 1st to Mr. Desky.

The plans of the real estate agent

are to divide the tract into building lots and blocks, and sell them on the basis of an addition to the city. That

is just what the tract is. It borders close on the town and is so situated

as to become a desirable residence locality. A scheme to further the project is to open a new street from the city to and through the tract. Other streets, avenues and cross streets will

in time be laid out, planted with trees and otherwise beautified. Houses will

go up and, in the course of time, of course, Hilo's projected electric cars will stop at all the principal crossings.

A boom in the new quarter has already developed, although the surveyors have not yet laid a chain on it. Numbers of lots have already been spoken for, and those purchasers will have the choice when the blue-prints appear. Mr. Desky will be away only a week; but in that time he expects to get everything in superb shape.

UNTRUE REPORTS.

D. B. Dearborn Agent for Sewall Line, Writes About Roanoke.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin & Co. the Advertiser is enabled to publish the following extract from a communication received from Mr. D. B. Dearborn, the New York agent of Sewall's line of vessels referring to various items which have appeared from time to time in the columns of the local papers on the ship Roanoke:

"The report about the extent of damage to the sugar is absurd and as regards the injury to the ship, this is false from beginning to end. Not one of the sugar fleet delivered cargo in better condition than this ship and I may add that this was also the case with the other Sewall ships. The Roanoke is a perfect ship in every particular, and no ship rates better with underwriters at home and abroad."

Hawaiian Boy Honored.

William L. Whitney, recently a graduate of Oahu College, now a junior in Oberlin College, has received the honor of being appointed junior orator for the coming commencement, the highest honor the class has to bestow. Mr. Whitney was the only nominee for the position in a class of over 100.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Carrie H. Dimond has noted exceptions to the ruling of the Court, de-

STILL EXCLUSIVE

Mrs. Dominis and Julius Hold
High Court.

MISS HILBORN SINGS FOR HER
Captain Palmer Makes
Good Press Agent.

Curiosity Seekers Want to See ex-
Monarch-Made Short Call
on Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Liliokalani, ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, called at the White House yesterday afternoon. With her came a retinue of servants and Private Secretary Palmer. The call was a short one, less than 20 minutes being taken for the visit. Her Majesty did not see the President, but instead saw Mrs. Cleveland. The visit was at the request of Mrs. Cleveland, who on Friday last, sent a note to the ex-Queen, asking her to call at the Executive mansion, and set a day and hour for the visit. Her Majesty promptly answered the note, accepting the invitation.

The call on Mrs. Cleveland was purely an informal affair. The ex-Queen and her servants, three in number, were ushered into the red room and introduced to Mrs. Cleveland. Liliokalani and Mrs. Cleveland sat together on a sofa near the window and talked over social matters and current topics 10 or 15 minutes. Mrs. Cleveland was and chatted with them a few moments. The guests had dinner, entered their carriage and went to their hotel.

CUBANS FIGHTING

Cuban Warfare Continues on Same Lines.

NAMED FOR CABINET PLACES

Coffee and Sugar Trust Fight Reduces Prices.

Turner of Spokane Succeeds Squier in Senate—Venezuela Boundary Arbitration Opposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the Senate today Turpie (D.) of Indiana resumed and brought to a conclusion the speech begun by him on Monday in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence. He did not, as was expected, call upon Secretary Olney for the attempt to do Congress the right, in recognizing the belligerency of Cuba, but said that Spain had failed and would fail to suppress the revolution and that it was the duty of Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba.

In resuming, Senator Turpie said he would a great deal rather depend upon the credit of the Cuban Republic than upon the resources of Spain, stripped as she was of one great source of revenue, the Island of Cuba.

He quoted from a message of President Monroe in 1817 on the subject of war between Spain and her colonies. South American colonies to whom that belligerency was then in the second year of the war, recognized by the United States. He also quoted from President Monroe's message of 1819 and 1820 on the same subject, in which the hope was expressed that Spain would terminate the exhausting controversy on the basis of independence, not on the basis of autonomy, as now suggested by the administration.

If the recognition of Cuban belligerency would be a cause of war with Spain then the United States should have declared war against Spain the day after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. No war ensued, but the recognition of belligerency, nor even from the recognition of independence though President Monroe had recognized the independence of seven South American republics in succession. Unbroken amity and peace prevailed between Spain and America. There had never been a war with Spain and he hoped and trusted that there never would be. The recognition of belligerency was a right not a cause of war.

Mr. Turpie also quoted from the "great message", declaring the Monroe doctrine, and commented with it the position of the present Executive, which showed he said, rather an anxiety that the revolution should fail and that the Spanish Government should be restored. He went on to compare the strength of the Spanish and the revolutionary armies. The Cubans, he said, had 35,000 men, trained, disciplined, armed with the very best material and with all the munitions of war, and with 35,000 other men, trained and disciplined, but armed with inferior weapons. Spain, he said, had 100,000 regular troops 40,000 in stations along the tropic, 30,000 in garrisons in the seaports, and 20,000 in hospitals, suffering from wounds and disease. Spain had about 50,000 militia in order to allow the regulars more leisure, more freedom in conducting the principal campaign. What principal campaign, he asked, had they conducted; what effective campaign? Cuban independence, he declared, was already an accomplished fact, but that did not necessarily imply that the Spanish forces would cease fighting.

In conclusion, Mr. Turpie said: "If the Cuban patriots succeed we may then claim that we were friends of the Republic, friends in need, friends in the hour of danger. If failure befall them—which may God avert!—our nation will still lose nothing of grace or grandeur, and we shall then keep faith with the quenchless spirit of freedom."

CUBANS RETALIATE.

Burning Towns on the Island—Natives Joining Them.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Manzanillo, reports are to the effect that at 9 o'clock at night on January 30th the insurgents, assisted by friends, entered the town of Manzanillo, Alter, 60 miles from Manzanillo.

After plundering the town and the stores they burned 50 private houses and three well-stocked dry goods and grocery establishments.

Owing to the unfavorable location of the fortifications the soldiers were unable to fire upon the attacking party of Cubans, because, in so doing they would have been compelled to kill the peaceful inhabitants, who were running through the streets seeking to gain a refuge at the fortifications. Some of the inhabitants of the town even joined the insurgents, and in this manner escaped with their lives.

On the night of January 29th the insurgents attacked the fort of Alfonso XII. in the province of Matanzas. Being repulsed they burned the campesinos in the vicinity of the town, leaving a line of fire as far as Colchitas, six miles distant.

One of Weyler's river expeditions has been defeated. Hearing that the insurgents had fortified some heights, north of Paez, on the River Cunia, north of Chivacueros, Weyler sent Colonel Servet with 300 men in small boats to capture the place and destroy the forests. In rounding a sharp bend, after proceeding up the river some 20 miles, heavy musketry fire was opened on them while a 6-pound piece threw shot and sank several of their boats. The Spaniards leaped out of their boats, waded to land and charged the insurgents. The fight was a fierce one, in which the Spaniards were forced to retire. In all 15 boats were sunk and 100 men killed and missing, 25 more being badly wounded.

Cuban insurgents recently entered the town of San Nicholas, Province of Havana, and plundered the grocery and dry goods stores. Other insurgents forced their way to the town of Batabano and looted the few houses and stores remaining.

The officials on the Spanish gunboats, advised of the presence of the Cubans, however, while going to the assistance of the fortifications, sustained the fire of the insurgents. Five of the soldiers on the squadron were killed and several wounded. As the insurgents effected a retreat from the town 10 of the natives joined them.

Puerto Principe insurgents have succeeded in burning the farmhouses on the plantations of Guirato, Elk Pollo and Coto. The Moro plantation has also been destroyed.

WILL BE ARBITRATORS.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer Chosen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A report by the World from Washington says: Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Justice Brewer, Associate Justice, have been named as Commissioners to serve on the arbitration tribunal proposed to determine the boundary line between Venezuela and Brazil.

The Supreme Court at a formal meeting has officially agreed upon these selections. The nomination of Chief Justice

Fuller was made subject to the approval of Venezuela, as is provided by an amendment to the original agreement. President Crespo and his Cabinet have signified their acceptance of Mr. Fuller. During the final work on the treaty under which arbitration will be conducted, it was decided to insert the names of the Commissioners and that the work of expediting organization and the transaction of business might be hastened.

WAR IN COFFEE MARKET.

One Feature of the Sugar Trust Fight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Arbuckle and Sugar Trust fight in the coffee market has been carried into the retail market. After the Havemeyers bought the Woolson Spice Company's plant at Toledo, O., a month ago, arrangements, it seems, were made to throw a large quantity of coffee on to the market at a price below wholesale rates.

The effect of it was seen when the department stores in New York and Brooklyn offered one brand at 16 cents a pound, which is about 5 cents less than the usual retail price, and 2 cents less than the regular wholesale price. It is said that, in less than 10 hours, 10,000 packages had been sold in New York and 6,000 in Brooklyn.

This was not only a blow at the Arbuckles, but a severe one at the coffee retailers, and the latter felt aggrieved because the Havemeyers had cut into that trade by placing coffee in department stores at a less price than they can buy it. They threaten to join the Arbuckles in the fight.

BOUNTIES ON SUGAR.

French Cabinet Narrowly Escapes Defeat.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The French Cabinet had a narrow escape from defeat yesterday when it secured only a majority of 11 in rejecting the amendment of M. Jaures, Socialist, to the bill granting extra bounties on sugar, the first clause of which was adopted on Thursday. The amendment of M. Jaures was that the bounties should only be fixed on sugar produced in 1887, instead of 1890 and thereafter.

The amendment had been adopted Germany and Austria would have been left in possession of the English market. M. Mellet is pledged to put French growers and refiners on the same footing as Austrian and German growers and refiners, he probably would have been compelled to resign.

CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEW.

He is Greatly Pleased With the Arbitration Treaty.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 31.—At the dinner of the Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association Joseph Chamberlain, after referring to the relations between Great Britain and other countries, said that another matter was the which called for immediate consideration. Mr. Chamberlain thought that the cloud which recently overshadowed the relations of the empire with the United States had been dispelled by mutual concessions honorable alike to the statesmen of both countries. This, he added, was an achievement worthy of the jubilee of the Queen. He asserted in conclusion that even though the United States Senate rejected the negotiations looking toward the establishment of an Anglo-American arbitration tribunal, the negotiations themselves could not fail to have had their effect on the common sense of the House and on the Christian sentiments of the two great peoples.

ARBITRATION OPPOSED.

Pending Treaties Do Not Seem to Find Much Favor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An official canvass of the Senate is said to indicate that the arbitration treaty will be defeated when it is finally put on passage by a two-thirds vote. The Foreign Relations Committee has already two amendments to the document which practically nullify it. It is doubtful if Great Britain would consider the convention on her part should go through the Senate in its new form proposed. As it now stands, but territorial matters are absolutely subject to arbitration, without an agreement on the part of both Governments. On the other matters each must signify assent that the question in dispute shall be so referred and decided. Harmless as the measure would be with the restrictions that are now proposed, many Senators seem to think that this is an inopportune time to take such a grave step.

During the executive session of the Senate today the Alaska boundary treaty was discussed. This carries no settlement of the pending question, but simply provides for a commission to settle definitely the location of the disputed longitudinal line. With this and the Nicaragua question still unsettled the way of the arbitrationists seems a somewhat rocky one.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Arbitration Convention Will Be Signed February 1.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Herald's Washington special says: The convention negotiated by Great Britain and Venezuela referring the boundary question between them to arbitration will be signed tomorrow, in all probability, at the State Department. The treaty will be signed in duplicate by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade, British Ambassador and Venezuelan Minister to the United States respectively. Sir Julian said tonight that an agreement had been reached by Minister Andrade and himself upon all provisions of the proposed convention, and the only obstacle in the way of immediate signing was the ignorance of the Embassy in regard to the intention of certain British officials with reference to accepting an invitation to be a member of the tribunal to be appointed, including Herschel, representing Great Britain, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Court of Judicature, Chief Justice Fuller, representing Venezuela, and Justice Brewer, representing Venezuela.

He is in a position to state that the member of Her Britannic Majesty's Court of Judicature, who has been selected as the fourth commissioner, is not Lord Chief Justice Russell, who has been talked of as a possible appointee. His name was considered, but it was finally decided to select some member of the court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, at 11 o'clock today, signed the convention fixing the definition by commission of so much of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possession as is marked by the 111th meridian. The treaty will be sent to the Senate Monday. It provides for a commission of four members. The names will be agreed on hereafter. The commission will meet in London or Washington. The formal name of the treaty is "A convention between the United States and Great Britain for the demarcation of the 111th meridian, west longitude, as may be necessary for the determination of the boundary between their respective possessions in North America."

MAY GRIND THEIR SUGAR?

Weverley Forced to Postpone a Recent Order.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A world tour the World from Weverley says: After a long absence in Europe, Mr. Weverley has taken a brief trip in the United States and has returned to the Mediterranean.

There is no news from Cuba, but the Cuban government has issued a decree forbidding sugar grinding, and that the work might begin forthwith.

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Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer Chosen.

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World from Washington says: Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Justice Brewer, Associate Justice, have been named as Commissioners to serve on the arbitration tribunal proposed to determine the boundary line between Venezuela and Brazil.

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it was decided to insert the names of the Commissioners and that the work of expediting organization and the transaction of business might be hastened.

WILL BE IN CABINET.

Prominent Men Have Been Selected by Major McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The announcement made by James P. Wilson of Iowa, today, that he had been appointed to the post of agriculture, and had accepted, like Major McKinley's Cabinet with reasonable certainty, excepting the offices of Attorney General and Postmaster General.

The Cabinet to date may be given as follows:

Secretary of State—Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Gage of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Alger of Michigan.

Secretary of the Navy—Long of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—McKenna of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—Wilson of Iowa.

Governor Long and Judge McKenna have not announced their appointments, and there is a bare possibility that the Massachusetts statesman may be displaced by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York.

One of the unfilled portfolios will, of course, be given to a New Yorker, and the foregoing list, giving five of the eight offices in the Cabinet to the West, will probably be the fixed slate, though it is likely that either the Postoffice or Justice Departments will be given to a Western man. One Eastern and one Southern man are expected to be appointed to these two vacancies, prominent among the latter candidates being H. Clay Evans of Tennessee.

In addition to his Cabinet appointments, Major McKinley has found time to decide upon Mr. Dawes of Illinois for Comptroller of the Currency when Comptroller Eckels' term expires in 1898, or unless he resigns in the meantime. Major McKinley and Mr. Dawes sincerely hope Mr. Eckels will see his way clear to return his position for another year, his prospective successor being particularly anxious that the impression shall not get abroad that he wants to shorten Mr. Eckels' term.

Mr. Dawes is a civil engineer, a national bank director, the president of three commercial companies, the author of a book on banking, a former lawyer of Lincoln, Neb., where he was a lawyer and a business man, and a son of Gen. R. R. Dawes of Marietta, Ohio, a commander of the Iron Brigade. He is only 32 years of age.

Garrett for the Cabinet.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1.—The retirement of Judge Nathan Goff as a candidate for Cabinet honors has revived interest in the claims of Maryland, and strong pressure is being brought on Major McKinley to recognize the State by appointing James A. Garrett to a position in the Cabinet. It is reported Senator Sherman will ask the President-elect to appoint Garrett. Mark Hanna will join in the request.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

It Will Be Passed Through at the Extra Session.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 1.—The News' Washington special says: A special session of the Senate to meet March 1st will immediately on the inauguration of the new President, is now on the cards. The House, it is said, will not meet until March 15th. The new Ways and Means Committee will make its report to the House March 2d, and it is proposed to pass the new tariff bill within a fortnight from that time.

The Republican leaders have already canvassed the Senate, and they expect the bill to pass by June 15th at the latest, and go into effect by July 1st.

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WILL VETO BILL

President Cleveland Against Immigration Law.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT

Chauncy Depew May Be an Ambassador.

Deadlock in Utah Senate—Noted Inventor of Rifles Is Dead.

Will Retain Kassala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Cleveland will veto the immigration bill if it comes to him for his consideration. He has told several Senators that he is opposed to the bill because it is un-American and because it contains a clause directed against Canada, which will certainly cause that country to retaliate. The President is not opposed to the general proposition of restricting and controlling immigration. He does not object to the educational test set out in this bill to be applied to immigrants after July 1st next.

His chief objection is directed to that section of the bill which would exclude ignorant women and girls. He believes, with the opponents of the bill in the House, that this clause will be the means of separating and dividing families. Each year thousands of men come to America to prepare for their wives and children left behind. After this bill becomes effective, the wives and children thus left behind who could not read or write would have to remain abroad. It was argued by the friends of the bill, in debate, that this objection is not well-founded, because these wives and children would have ample time to join their husbands in this country before July next, when the bill would become effective. President Cleveland does not agree with the members of Congress. He thinks that thousands of families will be separated permanently if this bill became a law.

His other important objection is directed to the clause of the act which prohibits Canadians from coming temporarily to this country to labor while maintaining their homes in Canada. President Cleveland said to Senators with whom he discussed the matter that there were probably as many Americans living on the northern frontier who cross into Canada to work as there are Canadians who cross into the United States. He foresees, therefore, that Canada would soon pass an act prohibiting Americans from working in Canada, and thus the bill would work an injury to Americans, which would be as serious as the evil sought to be corrected.

The conference report on the bill has not yet been taken up in the Senate. The President, by giving his views in advance to a few Senators, hopes to induce them to reject the conference report and thus send the bill back to the committee to be modified in the two particulars outlined. If the Senate sends the bill to the President in its present form he will certainly veto it.

JULY CELEBRATED.
Anniversary of the Birth of General Armstrong.

FORT MONROE, Va., January 31.—Founder's Day—the birthday of the late Gen. Armstrong, founder of the Hampton Institute in Virginia—was celebrated at the school yesterday evening by exercises, in which the students, negro and Indian, took part, and today by an address by Professor Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University. He took for his theme "Liberty"—Liberty according to its meaning in different ages and by different people, and as it is understood today by the most enlightened people. His tribute to Gen. Armstrong's character and work was simple and graceful, and as a native of Virginia, he claimed that if not Gen. Armstrong's birthplace his life work was devoted to a State already noted for its great men.

Rev. Dr. McVickar of Philadelphia spoke in the evening. Quite a large party from Philadelphia was present, and many from Fortress Monroe and the town of Hampton.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.
The Government Establishes a Censorship Over the Cables.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Herald's special cable from Panama says: The Herald's correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua, telegraphs that a revolution has broken out in Guatemala. Details are as yet unobtainable.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua has attempted to get report from President Barrios as to the exact nature of the crisis in Guatemala, but thus far has been unsuccessful.

The Government, it is claimed, has established a censorship over the cables. This report goes far to prove that an insurrection is in progress.

Reports from San Salvador say that Tadeo Tribanqui, with a band of about 250 followers, crossed into San Salvador and killed two men and plundered the town of Esquipulas. The Government troops are in pursuit of the rebels.

DEADLOCK IN UTAH.
Seven Ballots Show Little Change in the Situation.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 1.—The result of the seventh Senatorial ballot today was: Thatcher, 27; Rawlins, 19; Henderson, 14; Critchlow, 3. Through seven ballots Henderson held his 14 votes of Saturday, while Thatcher lost one and Rawlins gained six. The most

radical change occurred on the first ballot and was mainly a contest between Thatcher and Rawlins. While there has been a slight variation in the strength of the leading candidates as the result of today's balloting, the deadlock seems no less pronounced than it was last week. There is a rumor tonight that there will be a break in the Henderson forces tomorrow, and that five or six of his followers will go to Rawlins and that the latter will then receive the three Republican votes.

SOUTH AFRICA TROUBLES.
Transvaal Raid Made Subject of Official Inquiry.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In the House of Commons today James M. McLean (Conservative), representing the District of Cardiff, withdrew his amendment to Mr. Chamberlain's motion of yesterday for the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the administration of South Africa, and incidentally into the Transvaal raid.

Mr. McLean's amendment recited that, in view of the peaceful settlement of the South African question and the punishment of the Transvaal rebels, it would be expedient to reconstitute the matter, and that there was no necessity to reappoint the committee. He urged that the great public service of Cecil Rhodes, in the fact that he succeeded in preventing the compact between the Transvaal and Germany from becoming a settled fact, solved Mr. Rhodes from all blame.

This amendment was withdrawn today after Chamberlain had made an amendment in which he declared that the situation in South Africa had undoubtedly become most critical during the last few months. There had been, he explained, a return of the feeling of unrest. Recent legislation of the Transvaal was partly contrary to the convention of London, and President Krueger had not kept his promise to give full and favorable consideration of the grievances of the population. Continuing, Chamberlain said that he did not blame President Krueger personally; he only wished to strengthen the President's hands to be strengthened in his policy.

The Chartered Company, he added, had no reason to fear an inquiry, and he believed the company would be able to show a good case.

Chamberlain then remarked: "An inquiry into the origin of the raid would be useful unless it carefully inquired into Ulstermen's grievances, and this opens up pitfalls of difficulties. Nevertheless, the Government will press the increase of its number to 17, in order to enable the Irish members to be represented."

MINISTER WILLIS BURIED.

Impressive Services at the Home of the Late Diplomat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26.—The funeral services over the remains of Albert S. Willis, late Minister to Hawaii, was held today at the First Christian Church and the greatest simplicity characterized every detail. Rev. E. I. Powell of the church named, and Rev. Reverdy Estelle of St. Paul's Episcopal Church conducted the service. The burial at the request of Mrs. Willis was private. At the request of the wife of the deceased a casket was prepared. It was closed even while the remains were lying in state in the throne room in the castle at Honolulu.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Active—George H. Alexander, Randolph Blayne, Lytle Buchanan, James Buckler, M. W. Adams, A. J. Belknap, George Avery and Joseph McCulloch. Honorary—Col. James T. Tucker of San Francisco, Judge Sterling B. Jones, Emma Field, Judge W. Morris, Joseph G. Moore, C. G. Cockendrick, Charles B. Seymour, John Russell, Overton Harris and C. B. Hunter.

The flags on the Custom House, City Hall and other public institutions will be kept flying at half-mast today in respect to the memory of Mr. Willis. The Mayor and other prominent city officials attended the funeral services. The Journal of the Louisville, Ky., High School, of which Mr. Willis was a graduate, also was represented at the church.

THE BROOKLYN ASHORE.
Big Cruiser Succumbs on Ledge of Sunken Rock.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 31.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, the latest pride of the Navy, calculated to withstand the fiercest onslaughts of shot and shell, today lies almost buried beneath ice because of a narrow ledge of sunken rock in the Delaware River, above Marcus Hook, Pa., on which she struck heavily yesterday afternoon. Her lower double compartments forward were closely stowed, and it was only by the merest good fortune that the big vessel did not sink. This would undoubtedly have been the result had not her inner compartments successfully withstood the strain. As it was she was pulled clear of the rocks, and is now tied to the big stone breakwaters at Marcus Hook, protected from the heavy ice gorges in midriver.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.
Mrs. Carew Will Pay Penalty for Poisoning.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—Mrs. L. Carew, who has been on trial here since January 5th, charged with causing the death of her husband, Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, Secretary of the Yokohama United Club, by the administration of arsenic, has been found guilty and was today sentenced to death. The sentence is subject to revision by the British Minister to Japan. The summing up of Judge Mowat was against the prisoner.

The prosecution of Mary Jacobs, nursery governess, arrested on January 10th on suspicion of being the mysterious veiled woman who figured in the case, has been dropped.

REV. DE WITT TALMAGE
Thinks McKinley Will Make a Model President.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage arrived in Chicago from Washington yesterday to fulfill his engagement to lecture tonight on his journeys around the world. Referring to political topics, he said: "I think Major McKinley will go in with as much universal good will as any President that we have had. I know him well and intimately. He is a splendid man any way you may take him. As I said in a sermon on the subject recently, I think the treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States the gladdest event of 18 centuries."

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.
It Was Increased Over Fourteen Millions in January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The statement of the public debt, issued today, shows the debt, less cash in the Treasury on January 31st, to have been \$1,007,008,317, an increase for the month of \$14,078,735. This increase is partially accounted for by a decrease of nearly \$13,000,000 in the cash on hand.

RUSSIA'S LEADS IN IRON
Black Sea Vessels Kept Ready for Service.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Odessa, commenting upon military and naval preparations on the

part of Russia, says the Black Sea fleet, consisting of 300 ironclads as well as numerous gunboats, torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, is continually kept ready on and ready for active service. As for the Sebastopol fleet, the correspondent of the Times at Odessa asserts, it never was in more splendid trim for fighting.

MRS. BEECHER GROWING WEAKER.
Dangerous Condition of the Famous Woman.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 31.—There has been no material change today in the condition of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who is dangerously ill here. She passed a comfortable day, though it is apparent she is gradually growing weaker. Her friends, however, do not apprehend immediate death.

Adoption of the Sugar Bill.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted the article of the sugar bill fixing a surtax of 9 francs on imports of raw sugar and 10 francs on refined sugar.

After adopting the articles of the sugar bill fixing a surtax on sugar imports, the Chamber also adopted a clause authorizing the Government to abolish all bounties paid whenever foreign countries agreed to arrange for a similar reduction or abolition of bonuses paid on sugar production.

Mrs. Flood Dead.

Mrs. Mary E. Flood, widow of James C. Flood, the late multi-millionaire and bonanza king, died January 27th, at her residence on California and Mason streets, San Francisco, after an illness that had lasted only two days. The announcement proved a general surprise for the reason that it was known only a fact that Mrs. Flood was dangerously ill or even indisposed. She was taken ill suddenly with pneumonia and passed away quickly.

Dubois Defeated.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 28.—Henry Heitfeld, Populist, was today elected United States Senator to succeed Dubois. The vote stood: Heitfeld, 39; Dubois, 36; T. F. Nelson, 1. Fourteen Democrats joined the Populists for Heitfeld, and he also received the vote of the single Republican member. Four Democrats went to the polls to support the Populists and Populists entered into a fusion under which the Populists were to have the Congressman and Senator.

WILL RETAIN KASSALA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says that as a result of the negotiations with England for the cession of Italian possessions in Northeastern Africa and Egypt, it has been agreed that is to temporarily retain Kassala.

Rumor About Depew.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—It is reported that Chauncy M. Depew last night received a dispatch from Major McKinley inviting him to accept the Embassy at the court of St. James. The report could not be confirmed.

Rifle Inventor Dead.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—A report from Frouenfeld, Switzerland, announces the death at that place of M. Martini, the inventor of the Martini rifle.

Spooner Made a Senator.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—The election of John C. Spooner for United States Senator to succeed Vilas was ratified by a joint convention of the Legislature today.

South Carolina's New Senator.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 27.—The Legislature met in joint session today and formally elected Joseph Earle United States Senator.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericktown, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. McLennan will take two Waverley bicycles with him to Raratonga. Wheels have not yet been introduced on that far-away island, so that the doctor will have the first chance to enlighten the natives.

It's a Far Cry
FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO
Chicago, U.S.A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Firearms, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, and at shorter time than those offered by others. We can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquire you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 25¢ bound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

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Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1897.

PROFIT SHARING.

At the Social Science meeting held Monday evening, Mr. P. V. Jones read a carefully prepared paper on profit sharing and co-operation. He reviewed the general features of the system as they are developed in Europe and the United States. Besides this he gave an interesting account of the "free contract" system of the plantations in Ewa and Honolulu, which prove to be very satisfactory. This subject of profit-sharing was made the subject of a report by a labor commission here several years ago, but the community was in no mood to consider it at the time, and it was dropped.

The systems at Ewa and Honolulu are not really profit-sharing; the plantations buy the cane or the juice from the laborers, who are paid for quantity and quality. The more intelligent and industrious he is the more cane he will have for sale.

Mr. Jones proposes to give not only the usual wages, but a share in the profits of the business. The Ewa plan is perhaps the most simple, as it excludes the ignorant laborer from any right to inquire into the business judgment of the company. Mr. Jones' plan is a step in advance of this. The danger in it is that the ignorant laborer will have some legal rights in determining what the profits are. Any lawyer will tell him so. A court of equity may inquire into the business. The instant the laborer has rights of any kind he can invoke the aid of the law. The Ewa system involves only the simplest form of contract. Mr. Jones' plan may be made more successful if carried out by a competent manager.

It is a significant fact that the movement to abolish contract labor has begun without outside pressure. Some of the planters are moving without waiting for the crack of the whip which the American public mean to play around the legs of the penal labor system.

Mr. Jones spoke of the need of the right spirit and determination to carry out the system of free contract labor. It will be tried, he said, on the Onomea plantation. In this statement there is the best speech, both for annexation or the continuance of reciprocity, which has been made here for many a day.

The planters have been, unconsciously, the real enemies of the reciprocity treaty; just as we say of a toper, he is his own worst enemy. If they would like some truths on the subject, let them have some confidential talk with Mr. Sherman, who will be Secretary of State. Contract labor, like a tanning establishment, makes a bad odor in the neighborhood. Both may be very profitable for a while, but in the end moral and physical nuisances must go.

MR. SMITH'S DEPARTURE.

The visit of Attorney General Smith to the United States, is only an incident of the political situation. No one can foresee what the course of legislation in Washington will be after the 4th of March, even Congressmen are quite in the dark about it, and they live from hand to mouth. The new President has many affairs pressing upon him, and he will do, as all Presidents do, take up the subject which presses closest on him. One of the most formidable foes of the Cuban His Secretary of State, Mr. Sherman, is selected for recognition of Cuba's independence. Will the Secretary modify his view as Senator? Prob-

ably he will, but then what is to be done? If the new President follows Mr. Cleveland's policy, the jingoes will be angry. At the same time, the Cuban affair lies like a big dog on the door mat of the big American house, and everybody must see it, and feel that it is there. The great reaction of opinion, regarding indiscriminate immigration, makes the public mistrust the admission into the Union, in any way of "Spanish muggers." A powerful moneyed interest will work for reciprocity, but reciprocity with Cuba, and free sugar from that quarter, tends to impair the market value of beet sugar now called the great coming industry.

The Republicans are openly committed to the doctrine of the "control" of these islands, and in this advanced position, the Cuban matter may not delay action. If there is no delay, then the presence of the Attorney General in Washington, and of all others, who can help the cause, is very important.

CITY IMPROVEMENT.

The Government now has an opportunity to relieve the lower part of the city from its dirty village appearance and make one spot very attractive. The new land,

made by the dredger, near the fish market should be laid off in such a way that there will be a small plaza in the center, in which some tropical plants are placed. Around it buildings should be constructed which are an attraction architecturally. These should be built only after the most careful consideration, and be planned by competent architects. As the plaza will front the new steamer landings, it will present a most attractive appearance to passengers on landing. It may be a feature of the town, nor would it largely interfere with the business demands of the city.

Breathing spots in the business centers should be looked out for in the development of Honolulu. There is plenty of land here and we have enough mistakes in the way of narrow and crooked streets, to look back upon without going ahead on the old idea that Honolulu is likely to always be a small town and it makes little difference whether the business houses are jammed together like stumps in the field or laid out with some idea to the architectural fitness of modern progress adapted to the tropics.

In former years Honolulu simply "grewed" like Topsy and early Boston. There was little thought for the future, cow paths and trails became streets, good enough for the time being but at the present time narrow and inconvenient. Now that the place has "grewed" to the extent that people realize, it is about to rise above the happy-go-lucky slang manner of development, the time has come when a great deal of attention should be given to proper growth. The place needs more application of the extensive plans of the Western town builder, without, of course, touching the boomer's methods. The grasping, intense business mind which sees beauty in a crowded mass of storehouses, etc., and wants to see every foot of land paying a direct interest on investment, should not be allowed to completely sway the powers that direct the uses to which public lands are put to. Such a course means simply that future generations will be called upon to weep over the shortsightedness of their forefathers.

THE "WHITE MEN."

As the white men of the Anglo-Saxon race have their political grip on these islands, we refer to them as "the white men" who must be consulted in working out our own trials. The prospect of these islands is not an idle, wholly dependent on the view that every country in England has taken care to some strategie, and the example of the English in the colonies and countries and colonies of the empire of the British, and the example of the United States in the world, might easily tell them that our

labor system was no affair of theirs and that they will run things in our own way. But the planter lives with his head in the lion's mouth, and is in position "to take high ground." To be sure, in the past, the planters and those interested with them, have done about as they pleased. There has been no open antagonism and there was no reason for borrowing and trouble about the matter. The community felt, as all communities feel, that there is no use in crossing streams until you reach them. But we see, in the course of human events, that there are streams which come of small or hidden sources, which evidently are swollen and cannot be crossed with ordinary bridges, and it is very difficult to build strong bridges in a moment.

But of the democratic form of government in the United States, and the situation which is created by a vast laboring class, there exists naturally a strong opposition to every form of cheap labor which may compete with high priced labor.

This opposition has been, in the past, a small political rivulet, but it has been growing into a large stream, especially when fed by springs of hatred against contract labor. For purposes of trade only, the United States could adopt the British Colonial system, and annex countries and rule them, as colonies only. But the people of the United States do not know anything about that way of governing states, and it will take them some time to learn how to do it. They look upon the annexation of these islands as a matter which involves finally, the creation of a sovereign state here, and they now realize the power of such a state, however small, in national politics. The "white men," therefore, plays an important part in the business, more so than it has heretofore done. To put the white man on the plantations is not a question of humanity, or of missionary work in civilization, but a purely business proposition, just as a man changes his method of manufacturing because trade demands it. The owners of sailing vessels, on the Atlantic, were compelled to change over to steamers. It cost them much money and great losses, but they had to choose between doing that or going out of business. We hope that the Asiatics who remain here will hold to it in the coming days when the Asiatic races will have much more political power than they do now.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

A good many people ask why it is, that the Government of the United States does not push with energy, the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The answer is, that it has no clear, well defined foreign policy. "Foreign policies" are the creatures of war for aggrandizement only, or of trade. The foreign policy of Great Britain, outside of her European complications, is one which has for its object trade, and profit for Englishmen. It is not a policy which looks to fun, or other trifling objects. It is broad, pushing, and preserving, and brings the money of the whole world to London.

The United States has no foreign policy as yet beyond that of the Monroe doctrine, which, so far, has brought little money to the Americans, and secures little trade. Moreover, the Americans have been more concerned in building up home industries, and including foreign trade than in trading with other nations, excepting in staple articles. All the world has bought its goods in Europe because there, the cheapest market was found. If

the United States had established a large trade with the South American Republics or with China they would have followed the example of the English and must be consulted in working out our own trials. The prospect of these islands is not an idle, wholly dependent on the view that every country in England has taken care to some strategie, and the example of the United States in the world, might easily tell them that our

towns have never sold an article in the foreign markets. Naturally, they take no interest in such an affair as a canal, which brings them no trade. Representatives in Congress are affected by the indifference of their constituents on the subject. Moreover, there is some suspicion in their minds, that if the Nicaragua Canal is constructed, the British and Germans will get more out of it than the Americans, who may only fiddle to a British and German trade dance. Only recently the Americans began to see that a country becomes rich by getting hold of the money of other countries, and not by simply an internal trade. They will soon be alive to the great need of getting footholds abroad, in one way or the other, and then will be a disposition to annex anything that is left. The foreign policy of the country is coming down out of the air, and settling on the ground.

The action of the Government in forbidding Sunday work on the wharves is admirable. There is no religion in it, only good common sense and fairness, and an exercise of the right of the Government to protect men who need a day of rest, in whatever proper form they choose to take it. If a case of necessity arises, if there is need of loading or unloading ships on Sunday, in the same manner as there is need of horse cars and carriages for church-going people, the master can be regulated so as not to impair the great hygienic value of the Sabbath. There is nothing which astonishes the Oriental mind more than the actual day of rest as observed by the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Asiatic contract laborers are surprised at its existence, and wonder what sort of people we are, to allow one day out of seven. We hope that the Asiatics who remain here will hold to it in the coming days when the Asiatic races will have much more political power than they do now.

Truth (London) says, regarding English attempts to get control in the East by annexation and warships: "Far more reasonable would it be for us to spend money in schools to educate good and efficient workmen, and good and efficient commercial travelers, than in ironclads. Time was when we had a manufacturing monopoly. We are face to face with the same conditions.

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Only recently the Americans began to see that a country becomes rich by getting hold of the money of other countries, and not by simply an internal trade.

They will soon be alive to the great need of getting footholds abroad, in one way or the other, and then will be a disposition to annex anything that is left. The foreign policy of the country is coming down out of the air, and settling on the ground.

The action of the Government in forbidding Sunday work on the wharves is admirable. There is no religion in it, only good common sense and fairness, and an exercise of the right of the Government to protect men who need a day of rest, in whatever proper form they choose to take it. If a case of necessity arises, if there is need of loading or unloading ships on Sunday, in the same manner as there is need of horse cars and carriages for church-going people, the master can be regulated so as not to impair the great hygienic value of the Sabbath. There is nothing which astonishes the Oriental mind more than the actual day of rest as observed by the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Asiatic contract laborers are surprised at its existence, and wonder what sort of people we are, to allow one day out of seven. We hope that the Asiatics who remain here will hold to it in the coming days when the Asiatic races will have much more political power than they do now.

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MINISTER SMITH

Leaves for Washington
on Australia.

Will Act in Conjunction With Minister Hatch—Power to Decide Questions.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It was decided at a meeting of the cabinet yesterday morning to send a representative of the Government to Washington by the Australia today to confer with Minister Hatch on matters pertaining to annexation. This was done after letters received from Minister Hatch by the Gaelic had been read by President Dole and submitted to the Cabinet. Attorney General Smith was selected as the representative and he will leave with Mrs. Smith this afternoon. The latter will remain in California with her relatives.

Mr. Smith was seen yesterday in reference to his mission but he had very little to say beyond the following:

"The cabinet believes that it is necessary to have some one in Washington who will have power to act and to confer with Minister Hatch. Some matters of importance may be decided by me without having to write back and forth between Honolulu and Washington. In this may we can save a great deal of time."

"Do you object to saying how far you will go in the matter of negotiating an annexation treaty?" was asked.

"I do not think I can say more than that. I will be in Washington only about two weeks and things may come up during that time which will require prompt action and the presence of a representative of the Government with power to act may help us very much."

"Do you take with you a treaty of annexation?"

"No sir! That is not yet prepared."

SOCIAL PUTRESCENCES.

"The Friend" Renders a Sensible Opinion.

There seems to be at this time a strange ascendancy gained in American society by corrupting indecencies imported from the French capital. Grossly salacious dramatic performances by one Yvette Guilbert have been much the rage in New York. In Boston, notwithstanding the indignant protests of President Eliot of Harvard, and of leading clergymen of the city, the Boston Public Library has permitted the erection in a central position, of the extremely lewd statue called the "Bacchante." Apologists for these indecencies claim to speak in the interests of an "Art," which is divorced from morality. A society which cherishes such art, is on the high road to utter rottenness. Its pure homes will be blasted by lechery. Let all earnest Christians unite against these works of the devil, which the world lusts after. —The Friend.

SHORT SESSION.

Board of Health Meets for a Few Minutes Only.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present Minister Cooper, Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson and Monnarrat, and Messrs. T. F. Lansing, Kelliopio and J. D. McVeigh.

Minister Cooper was escorted to the seat at the head of the table as President during Attorney General Smith's absence.

An application from Joseph Addison Rice to practice medicine was referred to the usual board of physicians.

Dr. Emerson stated that the Woodlawn Dairy people had been appalled by the prospect of probable loss to them after examination of their cows for tuberculosis. A short discussion on the subject followed.

There being no special business to come up, the meeting adjourned until Friday afternoon at the usual time.

Mineral Wool to Honolulu.

SHARON, Jan. 28.—The mineral wool plant at Wheatland, Pa., shipped a carload of mineral wool to Honolulu yesterday, and has also booked some orders from Australia. The present plant is too small for the increasing demand for the product, and as soon as a good site can be secured it will be removed to Sharon.

Mineral wool is a fabric used for chinking refrigerator rooms. The shipment mentioned above is made by the Hawaiian Electric Company for use in their cold storage department.

Oahu Sugar Co.

Charles Newman, formerly stock man at Waiapu plantation, has accepted a similar position with the Oahu Sugar Company. He was with Mr. Abrens in Honolulu yesterday buying stock. It is understood that some plowing will be done at once, using the mules for the purpose until the steam plows can be secured.

Banana plants in and about Waipio are being destroyed, and it is believed the first cane will be planted there a number of Portuguese will be given employment at wages ranging from \$18 to \$22 per month.

One of McCandless Bros.' well-boring outfit is on the cars and will be shipped by the train early this morning to the site of the new Oahu plantation where the work of sinking six artesian wells will begin at once. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. As it is not known what the underground foundation is, it cannot yet be figured

H. HALL,
CHARLES WILLIAMS
Honolulu, Jan. 27, 1897. 1835-aw

how long the work will last. It may take six months. The start will be made in Wa

IN HILO TOWN

Progress Has Met With Some Serious Delays.

LITTLE OF EVERYBODY'S FAULT

But It is Bound to Go Ahead.

Observations Pertinent and Otherwise—Need of More Co-operation.

To one who has learned to gauge the land area of the Hawaiian Islands by Oahu, the big Island of Hawaii appears something like a continent. The people of Hilo tell a story on Senator Rice to the effect that when he made a trip around the island he made the remark: "I didn't know we had such a big piece of land." The new-comer, who has been rolled across the Molokai channel, is given an opportunity to catch his breath and a little something to eat while steaming along in the kindly lee of Molokai, viewed the beautiful sunset at Lahaina Bay, gone to sleep early to miss the effects of the Hawaii channel, and then in the early morning anchored off Mahukona to enjoy a soft rocking in the cradle of the "derned blue ocean"—this joke is explained later—that rolls as if it had a spite to work out on the weak stomached passengers; when all these pleasures and pastimes have been enjoyed, and you're just preparing to feel wretched, generally for the rest of the day, the magnificent scenery that comes to view as the Kinau rounds Upolu Point and heads down the coast, is such as to revive flagging spirits and make one believe that life is again worth living. The frowning cliffs, with the great blue rollers beating into foam at their foot, and the great stretches of cane fields reaching back among the wooded hills and forming an almost continuous floor of variegated green for miles along the coast, stir the passenger who has laid a gastric cable across every channel, to bestir himself, forgive the ocean for its past abuse and get out on deck to drink in the beauty of the scenery along the route followed by the Wilder Steamship Company's good steamer Kinau.

It seems to be the proper thing to accuse the Kinau with being a high roller, but after personal experience and interviews with prominent citizens and a few of the oldest inhabitants, it has been found that the only way to improve the conduct of the inter-island steamers is to smooth down the ocean. The Kinau is all right, and its officers are first-class fellows. The only shortcoming is in the failure to control the wind and wave. One passenger on a recent voyage to Hilo waxed poetic—or thought he would. He started out as follows:

"Roll on, yer derned blue ocean, roll;

Ten thousand—"

And there his muse left him, and all that could be heard from his cabin was an occasional moan, followed by the occasional refrain, "Roll on, yer derned blue ocean, roll."

So much has been written upon the scenery along the Kohala and Hamakua coast that the common, everyday newspaper man's best way out of it is to follow the lawyer's example and cite authorities like Whitney's "Tourist Guide," Hoog's "Paradise of the Pacific," and numerous other publications for descriptions, and recommend every benighted individual who has never seen that portion of the Hawaiian Islands to board the Kinau at the earliest possible opportunity.

Large and forcible stories have been told of the landing at Hilo and the Hilo "wharf," and it is the honest conviction of one of the victims who has been landed at Hilo that the half has never been told. The individual who is cast up on the Hilo "wharf," after hanging between life, death and a ducking, and doesn't immediately go and immediately sign the rolls of the "Hilo Wharf Kickers," that individual has no appreciation of what is right and proper. He can be put down as among those who prefer running a chance of having their necks broken to living in peace, quiet and the blessings of modern comfort. As the steamer's boat bobbed about like a cockle-shell and the passengers waited for a chance to jump for their lives, hoping to land on the wharf, and only saved from landing in the water through the careful attention of the Kinau's officers, the women sighed: "This is horrible." One burly passenger voiced his opinion that it was "detestable," while our friend, the poet, moaned in an under-tone: "Roll on, yer darned blue ocean, roll." The crowd at the wharf greeted friends, relatives and passengers generally with a heartfelt grasp of the hand and tremor of voice that seems to say: "Thank goodness, you've safely crossed the watery chasm." The people of Hilo have a perfect right under the common law of modernized Christendom, which is supposed to protect life and limb, person and property, to raise their voices forcibly and vociferously for some kind of a landing that appeals less to the venture-some spirit in mankind.

One of the first questions asked the Honolulu visitor to Hilo is, "What do you think of Hilo?" This question is thrown in the face of every visitor to a new and developing country. It is on much the same idea as the man who

goes into a clothing store, comes out newly clad and walks around among his friends, asking, "How do you think I look?" This is a characteristic of every new country, and it sticks out everywhere and among all classes of this country. Hilo people are always anxious to find out what the Honolulu resident thinks of them, because they seem to feel that Honolulu has a special grudge against their town.

Hilo is a town of great possibilities, and if its people were to go about the matter in the right way the time might be in the not far distant future when the town might overshadow Honolulu. When a man starts in to find out what's the matter with the town, why it does not progress as it ought to, it is like getting into the labyrinths of an unexplored cave. Every man has an opinion. He's all right and the other fellow is all wrong. It is strange, indeed, that a people so cordial, so hospitable, so pleasant in every way, cannot, when it comes to a political or public improvement proposition, get together and hold together. If any town ever needed a wharf, Hilo does, but you ask one man why the wharf is not forthcoming, and he says it is W. O. Smith's fault; the next man tells you the Wilder Steamship Company doesn't want it; still another says the cause of nothing being done is due to a disagreement among the factions as to location, then possibly in the next 15 minutes someone will say there are no factions in the place. These opinions each come from good, solid men, who can get together and talk business on private propositions and verging their opinions into a common plan of action where all hands can meet, but in public measures they hold to individual ideas with a tenacity that is really surprising, because it is injurious to the town.

Then there is the water front. A more disgraceful lot of shanties never graced the back doors of an Hawaiian hamlet. It appears as if all the dirty Chinamen in the place had been scooped up and put down in the most prominent spot, there to do their worst. The first thing that greets the eye to say nothing of the nose of the visitor to Hilo is the back doors of a lot of Chinese and Japanese shanties. The ownership of the land is yet in question, but even if this question cannot be decided the Board of Health might meanwhile get in and do a charitable act by demanding that the houses be removed or replaced by more respectable looking buildings. Should any department of the Government be handicapped for any reason in carrying out the work of extermination along the water front and on Bridge street, the only scheme that seems feasible at a matter of last resort is for the people of Hilo to import a firebug and order the fire department to go to work for a day or two.

A Hilo lawyer remarked recently that he thought there was more individuality of opinion in Hilo than in Honolulu. Possibly this is true and probably if there were less individuality of opinion, less of the disposition on the part of one side to condemn a movement because it is set on foot by the other side, the people of the town would have less reason to grumble over much-needed public improvements. Less individuality and more co-operation would work wonders.

Nevertheless, as was previously stated, Hilo is a town of great possibilities. There is an immense tract of land in and around the Hilo district which is being rapidly developed by progressive independent farmers. These men will do their business in Hilo, and the tendency will steadily increase for Hilo to do its foreign business direct with the cities of the Coast. There is a steadily increasing demand for real estate, and prospective home builders are realizing more and more that it is the best place to look beyond the immediate environs of the Court House, where long leaseholds are the rule, and branch to districts a little further removed.

The Bruce Waring Company has opened up a tract, where lots have been quickly taken up at reasonable prices. The town is bound to grow, and people generally have the good sense to look askance at the leasehold proposition. The tract in question has a first-class location, and when opened up, with good streets and dotted with pretty homes, will put a new and brighter phase on the section in the vicinity of the Wailuku River.

In the business section the leasehold proposition crops up, and also more difference of opinion. The Government owns a great portion of the land, and some say that a great injustice is being done the town by refusal to sell a goodly section to men prepared to guarantee the erection of substantial buildings on the property. Still others state that the Government is about to make a grievous mistake by selling to these men, because the land might be cut up into smaller lots and more people given a chance at securing land which will, in the course of time, be of no small value. And there the matter rests for the time being; the buildings don't go up, and Hilo gets the name of being a land of kickers. In many respects this is a misnomer, because the public spirit of the intelligent, progressive men of the place will lead to more complete amalgamation of forces, less quibbling, less factional division and more ground work. Common sense will gain the day, and nonsense will go to the wall.

FAVORS PROFIT SHARING.

Mr. Wilson Concurs and Makes Suggestions.

MR. EDITOR:—If the planters adopt the profit-sharing system they will undoubtedly solve the labor question. In my opinion, the present contract system has always been a menace to the future stability of this Government. And my experience with contract labor is that you get better and more work from day men.

The contract laborer knows you have got to keep him three years, and he doesn't care, but the day laborer knows he can be discharged at any time his work is unsatisfactory. Mr. Jones' plan is certainly a good one, but I think it can be improved upon. Say,

deduct all expense and allow 10 per cent for dividends on the capital; take 25 per cent of the balance divide among the men who have been in the employ of the company one year, in proportion to the wages earned, and as an extra inducement for the men to do good work and stay by the company, take 15 per cent of the balance and divide among the men who have been with the company three years, time to count from the adoption of this system. These figures can be made more or less, according to the liberality of the company, and my experience has been it pays to be liberal with your men and honestly carry out any promises you make.

The profit-sharing system does not give the men any rights in the eyes of the law, for it is a bonus given by the company. As an inducement for the men to take more interest in their work, for it can be changed or dropped at any time, and they have their wages every month, I guarantee that under this system, with day labor and a competent manager, there is not a plantation on the Islands but what will pay big dividends. Every man will watch there is no waste and no strikes, for they will feel that they have an interest in its success. Let us hear from somebody else on the subject.

E. A. WILSON.
Honolulu, February 10, 1897.

HANAPEPE SCHOOL

Coast Teacher to Take Pringle's Place There.

Resignations Tendered Bureau of Education—Classification of Teachers.

Minister Cooper, Inspector General Townsend, Professor Alexander, H. M. von Holt, W. A. Bowen, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan and Secretary Rodgers were present at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon.

Professor Alexander suggested the importance of classification of teachers. Work on the original basis had not been carried out to an extent that was beneficial. Mr. Cooper and others endorsed the idea, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Townsend reported that an application from a lady teacher to open a kindergarten on the High School grounds had been withdrawn. The Inspector General had written to San Francisco in reference to certificates and diplomas for the Normal School.

Mr. Townsend called attention to the fact that there was no law requiring teachers to attend examinations, or to certificates to teach. Rules had been passed from time to time, but in over 20 years there had been no established law with respect to the amount. No action.

The same member suggested that foreign certificates in the hands of working teachers be called in and made a basis for the Hawaiian issue. He desired to insert this item in the proposed new regulations. Action deferred.

Norman Lyman of Hilo applied for the position of teacher of the school at Olao. Appointed temporarily.

Mr. Kawai of Lihue asked a continuation of his authority to grant marriage licenses. Request granted.

J. H. Godfrey and wife, of Lihue, asked for charge of a school. Filed.

A petition from new settlers for a school house and school back of Wailuku plantation, Hawaii. The board replied, through the Inspector, that it appreciates the situation, but could do little before the next session of the Legislature. If, however, the people would furnish temporary accommodations, the board would supply a teacher.

Mrs. George Otterson tendered her resignation from a position in Kalihiwai School. Accepted.

Minister Cooper reported having engaged Mr. H. H. Brodie, a man highly recommended, for the position of principal of the school at Hanapepe, to succeed Mr. Pringle. Mr. von Holt said it seemed hard, with the large force on hand, to send out of the country for a teacher. Mr. Townsend explained that it was not an easy matter to get a desirable teacher for Hanapepe. The action of the Minister was approved.

At 3:30 the meeting adjourned. The next meeting will be held at 2:30 next Thursday afternoon.

New School Paper.

C. E. Rosecrans, assistant at Lahainaluna School, returns today to his home. While in the city he made arrangements for the issuance of his new school paper, "Hawaii's Young People." The Department of Education takes 1,000 copies for the public schools of the country, and about 1,000 more will be issued to private subscribers.

The province of the paper will be to place before school children interesting and healthful news stories and reading matter, as a supplementary study. It will have a handsomely illustrated cover, containing a cocoanut palm and children. The list of contents will also appear on the cover. Short stories, poems, etc., will be printed on the inside; also, matters of interest to teachers.

W. J. Coelho Bailed Out.

Early yesterday afternoon Wm. J. Coelho, with his attorney, Charles Creighton, appeared before Judge Wilcox in the District Court. The charge of embezzlement was read to defendant, who responded at plea until Friday morning. Attorney Creighton made application for bail, and, as Judge Wilcox did not consider it within his jurisdiction to set the amount, the matter

was referred to Judge Carter, Judge of Records, who set bail at \$2,000. Soon after, Messrs. J. Sylvan, George Houghtaling, Antone Peet and Samuel Dwight appeared at the police station and turned out the defendant. Coelho was then released.

Hawaiian Gazette

Hawaii will be well represented at the inauguration of President McKinley March 4th. Messrs. Hatch, Hastings and W. O. Smith will be there in official capacity. Senator John A. McCarville is on his way to Pittsburgh and may go to Washington ready and willing to shout for McKinley. Somewhere else in the crowd will appear D. B. Smith, the Fort street shoe man also an ardent admirer of the new President.

To Load Sugar Here.

The British ship Samantha will leave for Honolulu in ballast to load sugar for New York, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The Samantha came here in ballast from Hong Kong hoping to secure a good charter, but her owners are willing to send her away in ballast to get a charter from the Islands to New York, and to get away from this port, where the disengaged tonnage at present is 94,325. The American ship Balcock, which has just arrived from New York, will also go to Honolulu in ballast to load sugar for New York.

A Speedy Sailer.

The brig John D. Spreckels arrived from the Islands yesterday morning after a trip of 14 1/2 days. The vessel entered the harbor under sail when a strong wind was blowing and made up the bay with great speed, though only the topsails were set. The Customs boat Hartley, the quarantine boat Governor Perkins and the tug Alert steamed after the brig, but she left them all behind. The tug had to chase the sailing vessel a long distance before they could catch up with her.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Treat to Seminary Girls.

Madame Breitschuk Marquardt favored the girls of Kawaiahae Seminary with four beautiful selection at the seminary, beginning at 6 p. m. yesterday. All the girls were present and when the lady had finished they sang three or four beautiful Hawaiian selections, finishing with that favorite song "Aloha Oe" which brought forth tears from more than one of those present.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

James Wilder will go to Hilo on the Kinau Friday morning—on business.

Harry Wilder will sail by the Kinau this morning on a vacation trip to Hilo.

Wallace R. Farrington and wife returned from a trip to Hilo and the Volcano yesterday.

Wm. Vanatta, who has the contract for building the new Hilo hotel came down on the Kinau yesterday.

Miss Helen Wilder and James Wilder have been officially excused from giving testimony in the Dimond divorce case.

Marshal A. M. and J. F. Brown expected to go to Molokai this morning, but have given up their trip for the present.

During the absence of Minister Smith to the Capital, Minister Cooper will perform the duties of Attorney General.

Dr. George Herbert was called over to Waimanalo yesterday afternoon to amputate the arms of a Chinaman injured during the night.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Henry E. Cooper was elected president, vice William O. Smith, resigned.

Saint Valentine's day Sunday. The usual hits may be expected through the mail. Perhaps the calico ball will furnish some suggestions.

H. B. M. S. Icarus will be here until the 16th, the day of the arrival of the C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, when orders as to where to proceed next will be received.

D. B. Smith has gone to the States. After remaining a short time in San Francisco, he will go to Washington, there to witness the inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States.

Castle & Cooke are now doing business in their new addition on Bethel street. Ladies in search of the numerous household articles that go to fit up a well-regulated home, will profit by visit at their store.

Information comes from the Marshall Islands that the German Commissioner has ordered that no work should be done on Sunday throughout

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Good Watches

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Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Will call at Poholiki, Puna, on trips marked

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock

a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Ma-

SEASON OPENED

Sealer Lands at Hilo With Few Skins.

Accident to Mr. Richards—Bids Now Open—Some Society Happenings.

Hilo, Hawaii, Feb. 7.—Wm. Vannatta of Hilo has been awarded the contract for building the new hotel and cottages, his bid being the lowest, \$15,465. Other bids were as follows: Lucas Bros. \$16,669; H. F. Bertelman, \$16,774; Herbert Kendall, \$17,045; Wm. Wagner, \$18,300; Geo. Mumby, \$18,787; H. S. Pratt, \$19,750; T. Nott & Co., \$24,320. The large cottage formerly occupied by L. Turner and family is being moved to the rear of the hotel and will be fitted up to be used in connection with the hotel.

The new home for Hilo's public library will be ready for the reception of its books before another two weeks will have elapsed.

The past ten days have been quite lively in social circles, and the visiting ladies from the outer districts have had a right jolly time in town. Dr. E. L. Hutchinson and Attorney F. M. Wakefield were the prime movers of a picnic party on Saturday last, which was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

The Social Club met and held its regular meeting, Thursday evening at the home of Judge E. G. Hitchcock, where a goodly number listened to some pleasing music and gossiped charades.

The event of the week was the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Forrest of Onomea. The affair took place at the Hilo Hotel and was largely attended by friends of the jolly couple, who came from far and near.

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult., the young people of Hilo, at the invitation of Miss Lilinoe Hapai tendered Miss Elvira Hapai a splendid surprise party.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy entertained a few friends at progressive six-handed euchre Thursday evening, in honor of Mrs. Colin McLennan, who was visiting there.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein a party of friends were entertained with a delicious Welsh rarebit supper.

A most charming lawn party was enjoyed by the juvenile friends of Master Kenneth Winter at Waimoku last Saturday, the occasion being the seventh anniversary of his natal day.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson Friday evening by some twelve or fourteen invited guests. After several lively games at euchre, Mrs. L. Turner and Mrs. R. C. Scott were awarded first prizes.

Lovers of music enjoyed a treat last evening at the home of W. W. Goodale at Papaihou. Wilson's wagonette and two private carriages conveyed the guests to Papaihou where a musical performance was the order of the evening's pleasure.

Mr. Gamalielson and Geo. H. Williams gave a luau at Ahualani Saturday, which called together a large crowd of invited guests. A most sumptuous Hawaiian repast was served and a jolly time was had. The event was given to celebrate the completion of the road under contracted of Messrs. Gamalielson and Williams. Having completed the work within some weeks of the allotted time they will receive a handsome bonus of \$300.

Mrs. Mollie Hitchcock leaves for the Coast this Kinau to be gone for about two months. She expects to return with her mother and sister who have been at Clifton Springs, New York for the past ten months.

HACKFIELDS WILL MANAGE.
Mr. Wolters Settles Portuguese Mill Affairs.

Wm. Wolters of Hackfeld & Co. returned Tuesday from Hilo, where he has been engaged in straightening out affairs with the Portuguese Sugar Mill Company. Late Monday morning an agreement was reached whereby Hackfeld & Co. will drop its foreclosure proceedings and take the management of the mill for a term of two years, applying the profits during that term to reduce the \$20,000 debt of the mill. J. M. Vivas has been in Hilo nearly a month in the interests of Hackfeld & Co. This agreement practically settles the Portuguese mill troubles, although there is a case now in court to determine the legality of the sale of three shares of stock, which decision will settle the membership of the board of directors.

Missed Their Boat.

Judge A. N. Kepoikai of Walluku and Sam Nowlein of Lahaina were in anything but a congenial mood when they stepped ashore from the Kinau yesterday afternoon. They came down on the flagship from Maui, calculating to transact a little business and then catch the Claudine, which sailed at 5 o'clock, for home again. But the Khuau was late—so late, in fact, that as she approached the harbor the Claudine passed out on her usual way. Judge Kepoikai takes a practical view of the situation, and will stop over until Friday. Nowlein says he cannot stay so long, but will wait over notwithstanding.

Sad Death at Makaweli.

MAKAWELI, Kauai, Feb. 7. It is with deep regret that we have to report the death of Jean, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mayer of Alameda, Cal., which occurred on Sunday morning, Feb. 7 at the age

of Mr. Hugh Morrison, Manager of Makaweli Plantation.

The deceased who was just five years of age had come down from the Coast three months ago with her mother on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, and happening far away from home and from husband and father makes the case a particularly sad one. Malignant sore throat was the cause of death after only one week's illness. Little Jean was a great favorite on the plantation as well as in the district and the greatest sympathy is felt by every one for the sorrowing mother who arrived in Honolulu by the Mikahla to return to the Coast by the Australia, taking her little one's remains with her. Mr. Morrison, has also gone as far as Honolulu with Mrs. Maurer.

Opium Story from Hilo.

The Kinau brought the news of the arrival of the sealing schooner Mermaid at Hilo, and also of suspicious circumstances in connection with her. She arrived Saturday night from Vancouver, from which port she sailed on December 13th. Before daylight she had as many as six boats out at a time, passing to and from obscure points along the beach. One was seen to go into Waiakea river. It is generally believed that considerable opium was landed right under the eyes of the port surveyor.

Sometime after daylight Sunday, Port Surveyor Johnstone boarded her. He was given a list of skins, 20 guns, ammunition and stores aboard. No search was made. The Captain of Mermaid stated that he called for water. From Hilo the schooner will sail for the North.

Merc Norma Opium.

Marshal Brown received by the Kinau a letter from Maui detailing an expedition to Lanai of Deputy Sheriff Sheldon of Lehaina and Deputy Sheriff King of Makawao in search of a strange schooner, which was reported to be hanging off that island. They went over in a small boat Saturday morning. Nothing was heard of the schooner, but the party picked up along the beach 62 tins of opium from the Norma's cargo, which had been cast up by the sea. This may be a portion of that found by Pilot Macauley while on the Lehua, and which he afterwards lost from his drag.

BUTLER CAPTURED

At Work in Foretop When Officers Arrive.

Jewelry and Money of Missing Men Recovered—Says His Name is Eagan.

Butler, the Australia murderer, for whom all the detectives on the Pacific side of the world have, since November 23, 1896, been on the lookout, is at last safe in the hands of the law. The Swanilda, with the famous criminal on board, was sighted from Point Lobos off San Francisco bay about 5 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, February 2nd.

The detectives, who had been stationed at Meigg's wharf for that purpose, responded promptly to the signal from the Merchant's Exchange lookout. Sergeant Bonner of the harbor police, with two of his men and the three Australian detectives, several reporters and custom house officers, promptly set off on the revenue steamer Pearce and came up with the Swanilda about five miles off shore.

The detectives boarded the vessel, one by one, to throw off any suspicions. At the time Butler was aloft, working. Captain Frazer was taken to one side and quietly informed of the business of the shore party. "I know all about it," replied the skipper, as cool as the proverbial cucumber. "On the voyage from Newcastle we were spoken by the British steamer Taupo. Captain McBreath, of that vessel gave me files of papers containing accounts of the murders in Australia, with pictures of Butler. I immediately identified one of my men, 'Captain Lee Weller,' as being the man. My suspicions were confined to my mate and we have kept a weather eye on the fellow all the way up."

At the suggestion of Captain Frazer, all the sailors were called aft and aligned. Butler was at once singled out, seized and bound. At first he appeared considerably excited, but soon recovered himself. All his belongings were seized, and the prisoner was hurried off to the Central Station, where he was searched. On his person were found private letters of Captain Lee Weller, which he evidently appropriated from the pockets of that man after he had so foully murdered him. Jewelry belonging to Weller and Preston; articles of value taken from Sesha and others of his victims, and considerable money, were found upon him. In his chest was found Weller's license as sailing master and other private articles belonging to the murdered man.

With this evidence the identity of the bloody criminal was established beyond the shadow of a doubt. Detective John Roche arrived in San Francisco on January 25th from London and Washington, with extradition papers in order. Therefore no delay will be experienced in taking the man from American soil, and he will be along on the Monowai next Friday afternoon.

As was to be expected the arrival of Butler at San Francisco created great excitement. All the dailies turned out extra detailing the arrival of the Swanilda and the notable captive. Facts were meager at that time, however, and much of the above was learned from officers of the Gaelic.

The Gaelic, it will be remembered, left at 1 p. m. of the same day, or about four hours after the murderer was safely behind prison bars. Not until the arrival of the Monowai will the full particulars be at hand. No reference was made to Butler's accomplices, who, it was supposed, had shipped on the Swanilda from Newcastle.

Honolulu Lady Gone.

By the Gaelic yesterday was received the news of the engagement of Miss Belle Carter of this city to Mr. Austin Parker of Boston, Mass. The lady in question will not return here after marriage but will remain in Boston where she will make her home. The engagement comes as a surprise to her friends in Honolulu but surprises are in order just now as people have nothing at all to say.

Yale Hawaiians.

The fourth annual dinner of the Yale Hawaiian Club to the Hawaiian Collegians of the East took place at Stewart's, New Haven on January 19. Seventeen members and seven guests here present. Alapaki Judd was toast master, and the following gentlemen Waterhouse, Kimo Judd, Elika Knudsen, Aka Wilder, Alaka Atherton.

Mrs. August Ahrens, wife of the former manager of Waiaue, is the guest of Mrs. Carrie Robinson at her home on the Plains. She will remain there until her house in Hoaeae is finished.

THE POWER THAT PULLS DOWN.

I want to present a single idea in the fewest and clearest words at my command. Here goes for a try at it. From the time you are first able to stand on your feet, up to the time you can stand no longer, there is always a power pulling you backward and downward. You resist, and it persists. It wins partial victories over you every day, and finally it lays you by the heels. Now, what is the name of that power? Don't be too quick with your answer. It is the over-confident character who gets bowled out. Perhaps the reading of these letters may help you.

"In the spring of 1891," says a woman, "my health, previously good, began to fail. I am naturally as energetic as most persons and enjoy being up and doing, but now for some reason I feel low, weak, and tired. I had no relish for food of any kind, and what I ate gave me pain at the chest and a feeling of tightness and oppression around the waist, with shortness of breath.

"After a time the pains went to my shoulders and all over me. The distress after eating was so great that I hesitated before swallowing a mouthful, well knowing what the result would be. I took many medicines, but none of them gave me any ease. As time went on I became weaker and weaker, often leaving my household work for a bit so as to lie down on the couch and rest. And as this debility increased upon me my spells of work got shorter and my spells of rest longer.

"Sometimes feeling a trifle better and then again worse, this was practically my condition month after month. I saw a doctor, but his medicines did me little or no good. He said I was suffering from weakness, and would have to get my strength back gradually. The autumn and winter of 1891-92 slowly passed, and I was about the same, only more thin and feeble. I had almost given up hope of getting really well again.

"In April (1892) I was in our shop one day and heard a customer speak about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and what remarkable cures of different ailments it had done in the district. It may be the right thing for me," I said, and sent for it that very day. After taking one bottle I could eat better, without any distress or pain to come after it. With the additional food I gained strength, and one week after another, while keeping on with Mother Seigel's Syrup, I found myself able to do more work, and needing less rest between times. I took only the Seigel's; no other medicine. I could stand and walk once more without thinking about it, and was soon in as good health and spirits as ever. You are free to print my letter if you desire. (Signed) Mrs. Emma Cottingham, wife of G. W. Cottingham, Grocer and Ironmonger, Scotter, Lincoln, April 29th, 1895."

"For over four years," says another, "I suffered from constant weakness. My natural strength was gone, and nothing I did or took seemed to bring it back. My food—and I ate but little, having no appetite—did not go to the spot, as we say. I was none the better or stronger for eating it. Indeed, I was the worse; for it caused me great pain and distress in the stomach, chest, sides, and back. I was working in the mill and never quite gave up my employment; but I did my work in the face of pain and weakness. Finally, I was cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I heard of it by means of a little book. The Syrup stopped the pain after eating, and soon I was another and a brighter woman. My strength came back, and I can walk, stand, and work with ease. (Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Silk street, Glossop, October 18, 1895."

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Now what was the power that pulled these women down? "Weakness," you say, and they say "weakness." But what is weakness? Is it a disease? No, old age always brings it, and it is always one of the results of disease. Strength, the opposite of weakness, is created only by digested food. Nothing else under the sun will provide it. Lose the ability to digest your food and soon your legs tremble beneath you, your fingers lose their grip, your head its steadiness, and your mind its clearness and courage. The word "weakness" comes from a Saxon word meaning to yield, to fall, to give way. By its wondrous virtue in correcting the machinery of digestion and enabling the system to get "the good" of daily food by this, I say, Mother Seigel's Syrup used in time, overcomes weakness and restores strength.

But mark you! there is a mystery in this simple explanation, so deep we can't even discuss it for another occasion.

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap

Drop in and have a look.

Your Stock It's Different

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

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BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuanuu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

WE

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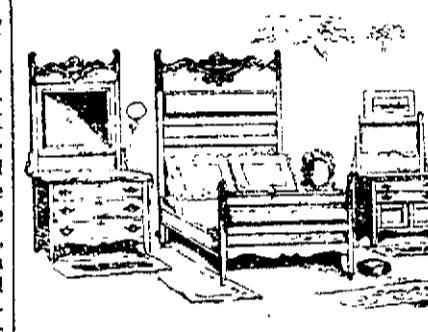
SELLING

Lace Curtains

and

Comforters.

They are not articles that go together usually, but they are seasonable goods and our prices are away below what people generally pay for such things. Our stock of

FURNITURE**LATEST MODELS**

is larger and better than ever, though you cannot see it all on one floor.

Flemish Chairs.

and

Art Furniture

for parlors and libraries, command notice from everyone.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Pictures!**Pictures!****Pictures!**

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap

Drop in and have a look.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Re-gattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns,

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.</b

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**ARRIVALS.**

Tuesday, February 9.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Mihahala, Thompson, from Ma-kaweli.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, February 10.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kaala, Moshier, from Kahuku.

Thursday, February 11.
Stmr. Iwaihoni, Gregory, from Hamakua.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, February 9.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Sinseren, for Lahaina, Maafaea, Kona and Kau.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kukuihaele and Honokaa.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Wednesday, February 10.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Likelike, Nye, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Thursday, February 11.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Ma-kaweli.
Stmr. Kaala, Moshier, for Kahuku.
Schr. Ka Moi, for Hamakua.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Kauai, per Mikahala, Feb. 9.—H. Morrison and servant, Mrs Maurer and 3 deck.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Feb. 9.—George P. Lord and wife, Mrs. E. L. Cleveland and Miss Mamie Cleveland.

From Maui and Hawaii, per Kinau, Feb.—W. R. Farrington and wife, Mrs. McCombe, G. S. Hammond, Geo. A. Martin, Miss M. Hitchcock, W. Wolters, A. Hashagen, J. M. Vivas, K. Kumabara, T. Wilson, L. Rich, Wm. Vanatta, C. D. Pringle, Sam Nowlein, Mrs. Faust and child, Mrs. Zesliski and daughter, Mrs. Machado, A. W. Dunn, C. T. Day, Mrs. T. May, Loo Joe, A. Kalawana, Tom Uluikou, Jas. Berry, J. Cunningham, B. Hilarion, Father Mathias, L. Aseu, H. W. Mist, F. T. Phillips, H. H. Renton, Mrs. S. W. Ostrom, Mrs. H. L. Carter, C. E. Rosecrans, Mrs. Abbott, T. G. Ruding and wife, Tom Gay, Miss Keiki, A. N. Kepokal, and 73 deck passengers.

From Keawenni, per Ke Au Hou, Feb. 10.—A. W. Seabury.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per Mauna Loa, Feb. 9.—Lahaina: H. P. Baldwin, Thomas Lishman, Capt. L. Ahilborn and wife, Mrs. H. Birkmyre, J. J. Newcombe and wife, Miss Nellie Koli. Ma-alaea: Max Eckardt and son, Mrs. Kalamu: Mary Halilchuk, W. Berlowitz, J. D. Paris, W. J. Kane, J. Freitas, Mrs. C. L. Hopkins, Miss Mary Hopkins, Miss Lola Bush, John Maguire, J. Cooper, Mrs. Afahat. Kauai: E. A. Jones, Herbert Austin, Walter Austin, Yuen Chong, Mrs. Anna Kaulukou, Master Kaulukou and 48 deck.

For Kauai, per W. G. Hall, Feb. 9.—Mrs. H. Isenberg, Otto Isenberg, Mrs. C. B. Wells, F. Deinert, wife and children, Misses H. and Emma Deinert, A. V. Peters, J. Freas, H. Wilgeroth, W. H. Johnson, Mr. Brash, J. H. Conley, S. Komatsu, W. Zoller and 36 on deck.

For Mahukona, per Klauea Hou, Feb. 9.—James Wight.

For China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Feb. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gibbons, Mrs. Selfridge, Mrs. Scott and Mr. Johnson.

For Maui, per Claudine, Feb. 9.—Kahului—Mrs. H. Bailey, Mrs. Robert Lewers, Mrs. W. R. Sims, Mrs. W. H. Charlock, Mrs. Dr. R. P. Meyers, Young Nap, Hana-F. Wittrock, J. Grunwald, Mrs. Akana, Julia Akana and Emma Akana.

For San Francisco, per Oceanic S. S. Australia, Feb. 10.—E. R. Adams, A. H. Bachelder, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. H. Dana, Miss J. A. L. Dole, S. M. Dodge, Mrs. W. Eassie, L. A. Elliott and wife, Mrs. Fredericks, M. Green, Mrs. Gil-lig, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. J. A. Hassinger, Miss J. Hassinger, Mrs. B. L. Huston, J. Hoover, Mrs. L. I. Laine, Mrs. F. Mauora, Mrs. Marquardt, A. J. McCullock, F. Manly, A. J. Moore, W. C. Peacock, Miss Riordan, Miss Grace Richards, Hon. W. O. Smith and wife, D. B. Smith, J. M. Sampson, E. P. Sulivan, Harry Weber, Mrs. C. B. Zahris-kie and child.

For Kauai, per Mikahala, Feb. 10.—H. Morrison, Miss Juliette King, Mrs. Ah Loy and three on deck.

Minister King stated yesterday that nothing would be done as yet. The district will first be filled in, leveled and hardened.

Messrs. Theo. H. Davles & Co. do not expect the Warrimoo to arrive before next Wednesday (the 17th). She was a day late in leaving Vancouver.

D. G. Camarino has gone to Hilo to arrange an agency for a line of two small steamers which he and others purpose operating between San Francisco and that port.

Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu.—British ship Samantha, Jan. 31, to load sugar for New York. The Jeune Wand sailed from the same port on Jan. 26th for Kahului.

On the voyage of the Santiago from Hilo to San Francisco, Oscar Rygh, seaman, a Norwegian, fell from the foretop yard and sustained injuries from which he died a short time later.

A pleasant passage was had by the Kinau from Hilo. She arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a large number of passengers, and a very heavy cargo. In her freight list was a shipment of 10,496 bags of sugar.

"Nuuau" is the name of a new bark recently launched at Glasgow for the Brewer line of vessels to this port. She was formerly the Highland Glen, but has since been extensively altered and repaired. The Nuuau will carry the Hawaiian flag.

Arrived at San Francisco from the Islands.—Brig J. D. Spreckels, on Jan. 29, 14½ days from Makuhona; bark Santiago, Feb. 1, 18 days from Hilo; pteke S. G. Wilder, same date, 17 days from Honolulu; schr Mary Dodge, same, 17 days from Kahului.

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Captain Wm. Finch, arrived at daylight yesterday morning, seven days from San Francisco, having sailed from that port at 1 p. m. of the 2nd inst. Four passengers and one box of freight were brought to Honolulu. The Gaelic resumed her voyage to the Orient at 5 p. m.

The North Pacific Pilot Chart says that during the month of February in the locality east of the Hawaiian Islands, the trade winds may be expected to blow with a decided northerly slant. During the month the belt of calms and rainables between the trades will be so narrow as to be scarcely perceptible. This means that sailing vessels will come spinning down from the coast.

Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. received notice by the Gaelic that the S. S. Belgic had broken her crank shaft at Hong Kong, and would therefore be laid up several weeks for repairs. In consequence she will miss one round trip to San Francisco—not arriving here on the 26th, as scheduled. The Australia, yesterday, then, took the last mail from Honolulu to San Francisco until the departure of the Zealandia on March 4th. In the meantime, the Miowera will take a mail on the 24th to Vancouver.

Beckley and the Big Flag.

Capt. George C. Beckley of the Wilder Steamship Company, Honolulu, who arrived here recently to take back the new steamer Helene, lately launched here, is having the largest flag made of which shipping men have ever heard. It will be of the extraordinary width of 40 feet, and will be 80 feet long, consuming in all less than 700 yards of bunting. This monster flag is to be raised on the 1st of April, the maiden trip of that vessel, as she leaves here for the Hawaiian Islands. It is a Hawaiian flag, of course, and as such will dwarf every other flag, not matter of what nation, that comes into port.

When the Helene gets to Honolulu the flag will be taken down and will finally be put on a gigantic pole, towering in the air from the heights of Punchbowl Hill. The pole will be, as Captain Beckley tells, 150 feet long, and was made of a monstrous Purple Sound fir tree, and is now en route to the Islands on the barkentine Kitekite.

The way Captain Beckley happened to get the idea of eclipsing the world in the way of flags is peculiar. He is a com-moder in the Hawaiian navy, and has been for over 35 years with the aforesaid steamship company, of which he is a director. On the eve of his departure for this country he was given a dinner by the officers of the company and presented with a fat purse. Captain Beckley said, as it was handed to him:

"The money will be used in the purchase of the largest Hawaiian flag ever seen in Hawaii. It will be larger than the great flag of the American League, and will fly from the forecastle of the Helene from San Francisco to Honolulu. Then it will float from a tall pole on the slope of Punchbowl Hill."

This is why a heavy flag manufacturer from here is now busy with the great flag.

It will be the biggest flag of which I ever heard," said Captain Beckley yesterday. "There isn't another one like it in the world."—Sunday Call, January 31.

METEORLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

BAROM.	THEM.	TEMP.	WIND.						
101.20	50	15.80	10	68	71	55	56	2	W.W.
101.21	51	15.80	11	69	70	56	57	3	N.W.-N.
101.22	52	15.80	12	70	70	57	58	4	N.W.
101.23	53	15.80	13	71	70	58	59	5	N.W.
101.24	54	15.80	14	72	70	59	60	6	N.W.
101.25	55	15.80	15	73	70	60	61	7	N.W.
101.26	56	15.80	16	74	70	61	62	8	N.W.
101.27	57	15.80	17	75	70	62	63	9	N.W.
101.28	58	15.80	18	76	70	63	64	10	N.W.
101.29	59	15.80	19	77	70	64	65	11	N.W.
101.30	60	15.80	20	78	70	65	66	12	N.W.
101.31	61	15.80	21	79	70	66	67	13	N.W.
101.32	62	15.80	22	80	70	67	68	14	N.W.
101.33	63	15.80	23	81	70	68	69	15	N.W.
101.34	64	15.80	24	82	70	69	70	16	N.W.
101.35	65	15.80	25	83	70	70	71	17	N.W.
101.36	66	15.80	26	84	70	71	72	18	N.W.
101.37	67	15.80	27	85	70	72	73	19	N.W.
101.38	68	15.80	28	86	70	73	74	20	N.W.
101.39	69	15.80	29	87	70	74	75	21	N.W.
101.40	70	15.80	30	88	70	75	76	22	N.W.
101.41	71	15.80	31	89	70	76	77	23	N.W.
101.42	72	15.80	32	90	70	77	78	24	N.W.
101.43	73	15.80	33	91	70	78	79	25	N.W.
101.44	74	15.80	34	92	70	79	80	26	N.W.
101.45	75	15.80	35	93	70	80	81	27	N.W.
101.46	76	15.80	36	94	70	81	82	28	N.W.
101.47	77	15.80	37	95	70	82	83	29	N.W.
101.48	78	15.80	38	96	70	83	84	30	N.W.
101.49	79	15.80	39	97	70	84	85	31	N.W.
101.50	80	15.80	40	98	70	85	86	32	N.W.
101.51	81	15.80	41	99	70	86	87	33	N.W.-N.
101.52	82	15.80	42	100	70	87	88	34	N.W.
101.53	83	15.80	43	101	70	88	89	35	N.W.
101.54	84	15.80	44	102	70	89	90	36	N.W.
101.55	85	15.80	45	103	70	90	91	37	N.W.
101.56	86	15.80	46	104	70	91	92	38	N.W.
101.57	87	15.80	47	105	70	92	93	39	N.W.
101.58	88	15.80	48	106	70	93	94	40	N.W.
101.59	89	15.80	49	107	70	94	95		